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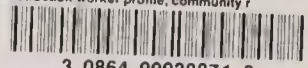
COMMUNITY REPORT
Killdeer, North Dakota

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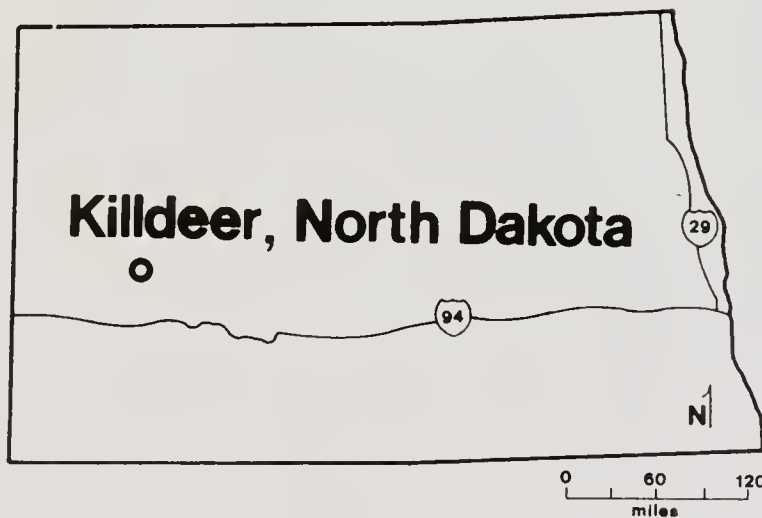
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COMMUNITY REPORT



A STUDY PREPARED FOR THE
OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
BY
MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC
DECEMBER 1975



The Old West Region Commission is a Federal-State partnership designed to solve regional economic problems and stimulate orderly economic growth in the states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. Established in 1972 under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, it is one of seven identical Commissions throughout the country engaged in formulating and carrying out coordinated action plans for regional economic development.

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January 15, 1976

Ms. Jeannette Studer
Old West Regional Commission
The Fratt Building
Suite 306A
Billings, Montana 59101

Dear Ms. Studer:

Enclosed is the Community Report For Killdeer, North Dakota. Killdeer is one of the pre-impact communities included in the study to help us learn, by comparison with the currently affected and post-impact communities, something of the differences among communities that can be attributed to the presence of large construction forces, and to determine some characteristics and attitudes of the populations of communities facing construction of large-scale energy-related facilities in the near future.

Mountain West is particularly appreciative of the cooperative spirit with which community leaders and the citizens of Killdeer worked with our field researchers. We hope that the enclosed information will be useful to many researchers and concerned citizens. If we can be of further help in explaining our procedures or results, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC.

Dwayne H. Gelinek
President

DHJ:st

Encl.

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THE CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE STUDY

The CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE was conducted for the Old West Regional Commission to study the socio-economic consequences of the construction of large energy-related facilities. The emphasis of the study was on the collection of primary data, and three distinct efforts were required.

- A **Household Survey** was conducted which consisted of door-to-door interviews with 1432 households in nine western communities which have been affected, are being affected, or will be affected by large energy-related construction projects. The purpose of the household survey was to determine household and labor force characteristics, commuting patterns, residential preferences, social integration, household expenditures, satisfaction with community services, and attitudes of residents about both the projects and their community. Respondents to the household survey included residents who lived in the community prior to the construction project(s) and, in the case of currently affected communities, newcomer construction workers and other newcomers. For the post-impact communities, a sample of all residents was interviewed.
- A **Project Survey** was undertaken which consisted of distributing and collecting short self-administered questionnaires to construction workers at 14 major construction sites in eight western states. A total of 3168 responses was obtained which indicated workers' characteristics with respect to household composition, place of residence, previous residence, and occupation.
- A **Community Survey**, during which three social scientists lived for a time in three of the Household Survey communities, and conducted structured, in-depth interviews with households and less structured interviews with institutional representatives, was the third activity of the study. The purpose of this procedure was to determine some of the construction period impacts on the personal lives of community residents and on the communities' institutions, and also to observe both individual and institutional response to those impacts.

The results of the study are summarized in 10 documents.

I. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: FINAL REPORT

Purpose: To provide a detailed account of the purpose, method, and results of the study. Emphasis is placed on generalizations supported by the data with special attention to the applicability of the results to the planning and impact assessment processes.

II. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: SUMMARY REPORT

Purpose: To make the objectives and principal findings of the study easily accessible to the nontechnical reader.

III. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: COMMUNITY REPORTS

- A. Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming
- B. Forsyth and Colstrip, Montana
- C. Center, North Dakota
- D. Langdon, North Dakota
- E. Conrad, Montana
- F. Killdeer, North Dakota
- G. St. George, Utah

Purpose: To prepare seven distinct community reports containing descriptions of the Household Survey findings for individual communities and summaries of information from the Project Survey on projects relevant to each. Due to the proximity of Rock Springs to Green River and of Forsyth to Colstrip, the community reports for each of these pairs of communities were combined in single volumes under the assumption that anyone interested in one would be interested in the other.

IV. CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA

Purpose: To document the methodology, procedures, and results of the study so that the basic data can be used by other researchers. The entire data set is described in detail as are the procedures for obtaining the data on tape, punched cards, or hard copy.

Distribution of Publications:

The documents described above are available on request from:

Old West Regional Commission, 1730 "K" Street, N.W., Suite 426, Washington, D.C. 20006

Distribution of Data:

The procedures for the distribution of data are described in the USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Questions about these procedures may be directed to:

Ms. Jeannette Studer, Old West Regional Commission, Fratt Building, Suite 306A,
Billings, Montana 59101, (406) 245-6711, Ext. 6665, OR

Ms. Jan Barringer, Mountain West Research, Inc., 123 E. University Drive, Suite 219,
Tempe, Arizona 85281, (602) 968-7991.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Killdeer is the largest town in Dunn County, North Dakota. Dunn County is the site of extensive lignite deposits, and much coal leasing has taken place there. If coal gasification plants and related coal mining activity develop as projected, this area could experience very rapid growth. The county's economy has historically been based on agriculture, with the exception of a period of development of oil fields. Killdeer, as the largest town in the county (1970 population of 615 persons), has served as a small agricultural service center with grain elevators, rail service, farm implement dealers, and a few government offices. Although initial mine and plant siting have been limited to an area around Dunn Center, Killdeer (6 miles to the east) is likely to feel much of the impact of the development of these sites. This may occur because it offers superior residential opportunities; it is close to Dickinson, the only large town in the area; it is located in an attractive physical setting; and because it is at the junction of the north-south and east-west county highways.

There is little evidence of planning to prepare Killdeer for its potential growth. This may be because most development of North Dakota's coal reserves to date has taken place in Mercer and Oliver Counties to the east, and the prospect of large-scale coal development in Dunn County still does not have much credibility.

II. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

Killdeer was one of two pre-impact communities selected for study in the CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE and, therefore, the same interview form was used for all respondents. It was assumed that there would be no project-associated newcomers in the pre-impact communities. The intent was to determine the character of two communities before they felt construction project impacts, and to compare data for these communities with those for currently affected and post-impact communities to determine what, if any, substantial changes occur during and after the construction of large energy-related projects. No distinction was made, therefore, between long time residents and newcomers for Killdeer and St. George, Utah, the other pre-impact community. For the purposes of this study, there were no newcomers to these communities. A copy of the Household Survey form is included in the Appendix.

The Household Survey was conducted with 67 households in Killdeer during early summer, 1975. There were about 230 households in the town, so it was divided into clusters of seven households each, and interviews were conducted with two households in each cluster, resulting in a 29 percent sample.¹ The sampling plan and results, field procedures, data handling and analysis, and the household survey questionnaire are explained in greater detail in CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Also included in that document are procedures for obtaining the entire set of data collected in the study.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA

A. FAMILY SIZE AND MARITAL STATUS

Average family size for Killdeer residents was significantly smaller than that for North Dakota, the United States, or St. George, Utah, the other pre-impact community. It was, in fact, smaller than for any other study community. Table 1 compares family sizes for Killdeer, St. George, North Dakota, and the United States.

Nearly 45 percent of the households interviewed in Killdeer included children of the household head. Using the family characteristics obtained in the survey, for every 100 families in Killdeer, the numbers of children in each age group shown in Table 2 could be expected.

As shown in the table, there was an average of 120 children included in every 100 families in Killdeer, or 1.2 children per family.

¹The relatively large sample (in percentage terms) was necessitated by the small absolute size of Killdeer. The sampling strategy is explained in detail in the USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA.

TABLE 1
 FAMILY SIZE COMPARISONS
 KILLDEER, ST. GEORGE, NORTH DAKOTA,
 AND THE UNITED STATES^a

<u>Place</u>	<u>Average Number or Persons per Family</u>
Pre-impact Communities: Killdeer, N.D.	2.93
St. George, Utah	4.10
North Dakota	3.72 ^b
United States: Total Population	3.57 ^b
Rural Population	3.67 ^b

^aFor the purposes of this report, a family is composed of a head of household and other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Spouses and children were the only relatives of the head included in the Killdeer and St. George data, but the state and U.S. figures include all relatives. All families included at least two persons.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-1628.

TABLE 2
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN
 VARIOUS AGE CATEGORIES (FOR EACH 100 FAMILIES)
 KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Average Number of Children</u>
Under 5	27
5-11	31
12-14	24
15-17	25
18-19	7
20-24	4
25 or over	2
TOTAL	120

Sixteen percent of all households in Killdeer were one person households. This was a smaller proportion of households than the U.S. average: 19 percent of all U.S. households are one person households.² All of the one person households in Killdeer included persons over 65, and 83 percent of them were retired. Table 3 shows the distribution of households by size of household for Killdeer and the United States.

TABLE 3

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD
KILLDEER AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Size of Household</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>	
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>United States^b</u>
One person	16.4	19.1
Two persons	41.8	30.8
Three persons	14.9	17.1
Four persons	11.9	15.6
Five persons	9.0	9.3
Six persons	4.5	4.4
Seven or more persons	1.5	3.8
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

As the table shows, a greater proportion of Killdeer's population than of the U.S. population lived in one or two person households.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 8.

Most household heads in Killdeer (76.1 percent) were married, 22.4 percent were widowed or divorced, and only 1.5 percent never married.

B. AGE

Killdeer's population was older by far than the population of any other study community. The median age in Killdeer was 35.25, while median ages for the populations of the other study communities ranged from 19.32 to 26.58.³ Table 4 compares median ages for Killdeer, St. George, North Dakota, and the United States.

TABLE 4

MEDIAN AGE COMPARISONS
KILLDEER, ST. GEORGE, NORTH DAKOTA,
AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Place</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
Killdeer	35.25
St. George	21.06
North Dakota	26.40 ^a
United States: Total Population	28.10 ^a
Rural Population	27.90 ^a

^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-310.

Table 5 compares age distribution of household heads in Killdeer, St. George, and the United States.

Table 5 further reinforces the statement that Killdeer's population was rather old, especially by comparison with the St. George population, since nearly 42 percent of the household heads were 65 or older.

3

These figures are median ages for all members of households surveyed in these communities.

While the exceptionally low median age shown for St. George is partially explained by the relative youth of the household heads, it is due more to large numbers of children in St. George families. St. George's household heads were younger than the U.S. household heads, but not startlingly so, yet there were 7 years difference in the median ages for the town and for the United States.

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
KILLDEER, ST. GEORGE, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>		
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>St. George</u>	<u>United States</u>
14-24	4.5	11.1	8.4
25-34	12.0	22.2	20.5
35-44	19.4	23.4	16.8
45-64	22.5	24.5	34.5
65 and over	41.9	18.8	19.9
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Table 6 compares age distribution of the total populations of Killdeer, St. George, and the United States. This table reemphasizes the relative youth of the St. George population and the fact that a relatively high proportion of Killdeer's population is 65 or over.

TABLE 6
AGE DISTRIBUTION
KILLDEER, ST. GEORGE, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>		
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>St. George</u>	<u>United States^b</u>
Under 15	24.3	32.1	28.4
15-19	10.3	15.0	9.4
20-24	4.3	9.2	8.1
25-34	10.3	13.0	12.2
35-44	13.0	9.8	11.4
45-54	6.5	6.9	11.5
55-64	10.8	5.8	9.1
65 or over	20.5	8.1	9.9
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^b Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-263.

C. EDUCATION

Educational attainments of Killdeer residents conformed very closely to those of the population of the United States. This was the only study community for which this pattern was observed. In each of the other study communities, educational attainments of the population were significantly higher than for the U.S. population. In St. George, the other pre-impact community, the population had the highest educational attainments of all the study communities. Table 7 compares educational attainments of the populations of Killdeer, St. George, North Dakota, and the United States.

TABLE 7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS (HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)
 KILLDEER, ST. GEORGE, NORTH DAKOTA,
 AND THE UNITED STATES^a

Highest Educational Level Completed	Percentage of Residents			
	Killdeer	St. George	North Dakota ^c	United States ^c
Less than High School Graduation	47.4	19.3	49.7	47.7
High School Graduate	31.0	28.7	27.6	31.1
Some College	9.5	24.0	14.3	10.6
College Graduate	6.9	11.7	5.2	6.1
Some Graduate School	1.7	3.5	3.2	4.6
Advanced Degree	2.6	9.9		
Vocational-Technical School	0.9	2.9	---	---
TOTAL ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aEducational attainments for household heads and spouses in Killdeer and St. George are presented. Data for the United States and North Dakota are presented for persons 25 and over only. Because of the method of data analysis for the household survey, it was not possible to present data for persons 25 and over only. Some household heads and spouses were under 25, but none listed his/her occupation as "student", and so all were assumed to have completed their educations. As a result of the procedure of including only household heads and spouses in this analysis, some household members over 25 (2 persons in Killdeer, 7 persons in St. George) were left out of the community data presented here.

^bTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^cSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 1-493, 1-494.

These findings may explain some of the lack of planning for growth in Killdeer. It is frequently those with more

formal education who recognize the advantages of town planning when faced with the possibility of rapid change. It is generally these same people who have the professional and managerial tools with which to plan for (or to discourage) growth. In St. George, where the construction of a power plant is imminent, the town leaders seem to be participating actively in determining what development is to occur in the area. The city controls all of the water in the county and owns its own electricity generating and distribution system. This degree of control has not been observed for any other study community. St. George residents have higher educational attainments than do the residents of any other study community. It must be noted that St. George's population is unusual in several ways and until these characteristics are controlled for, the relationship between educational level of the population and planning capability cannot be tested. Nevertheless, the educational attainment data for both communities are consistent with the hypothesis that the higher the educational attainments of the population, the more likely it is that the town will plan for growth. Table 8 compares the educational attainments of the household heads in Killdeer and St. George with those of the household heads in the United States as a whole. Killdeer's household heads had somewhat less formal education than did household heads across the nation.

D. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Only one of the household heads interviewed for the household survey in Killdeer was unemployed. However, 27, or 40.3 percent were retired. When unemployed and retired persons are excluded from the analysis, a substantial proportion of the employed household heads worked in professional, technical (20.5 percent of household heads), or managerial (23.1 percent) fields. These are significantly higher proportions for these occupations than are found in the nation's population. (In the United States, professionals constituted 14 percent of employed persons, and managers constituted 8 percent.)⁴ Table 9 shows employment by occupation for employed Killdeer residents. These data include retired and unemployed household heads, so the figures for professionals and managers differ somewhat from those discussed above.

⁴U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-718, 1-719.

TABLE 8

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
KILLDEER, ST. GEORGE, AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Highest Educational Level Completed</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>		
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>St. George</u>	<u>United,^b States</u>
Less than High School Graduation	56.1	16.5	39.1
High School Graduate (4 years)	21.2	28.6	32.7
Some College	9.1	22.0	13.1
College Graduate	6.1	11.0	} 15.1
Some Graduate School	1.5	4.4	
Advanced Degree	4.5	12.1	
Vocational-Technical School	1.5	5.5	---
TOTAL ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^bSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 7.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONS OF KILLDEER HOUSEHOLD HEADS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>
Professional, technical, kindred	11.9
Managerial	13.4
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred	11.9
Clerical and kindred	3.0
Operatives except transport	4.5
Transport equipment operatives	1.5
Farmers, farm foremen, farm laborers	6.0
Service workers, except private households	6.0
Retired	40.3
Unemployed	1.5
TOTAL	100.0

The high incidence of professionals and managers in Killdeer was partially accounted for by the fact that 18 percent of the employed respondents worked in professional and educational services and 28 percent worked in retail and wholesale trades. Since Killdeer is such a small community, its retail and wholesale operations are quite small, and it may be assumed that many of the workers in wholesale and retail trades are proprietors or managers of their businesses.

Of the employed household heads in Killdeer, the largest proportion (23.1 percent) was employed in retail trade. The industry employing the next largest proportion of these workers was professional and educational services, with 17.9 percent. Table 10 shows the distribution of employed household heads by industry.

TABLE 10
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS
KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA^a

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Household Heads</u>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	15.4
Construction	10.3
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	15.4
Wholesale Trade	5.1
Retail Trade	23.1
Professional and Educational Services	17.9
Public Administration	5.1
Other	7.7
TOTAL	100.0

^aRetired persons were not included for this analysis.

More than 41 percent of the spouses of the household heads in Killdeer had jobs outside the home, and 4.5 percent of the respondent households included other workers.

This figure for labor force participation by secondary workers was comparable to that for residents of the post-impact study communities and for long time residents of the currently affected communities. Working spouses in Killdeer most frequently were professional or technical workers (29 percent) and clerical workers (29 percent). Another 14 percent were service workers; 14 percent were salespersons, 9.5 percent had managerial occupations, and 5 percent were private household workers. Table 11 presents the distribution by industry of working spouses in Killdeer.

TABLE 11
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED SPOUSES
KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Working Spouses</u>
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	9.5
Wholesale Trade	4.8
Retail Trade	23.8
Personal Services	9.5
Health and Recreation	9.5
Professional and Educational Services	33.3
Public Administration	4.8
Armed Forces	4.8
TOTAL	100.0

E. INCOME

Median annual income for Killdeer households was quite low; lower than for any other study community and lower than for the United States. The median (1975) income for Killdeer households was \$7900 per year; and the median for households in the United States was \$10,512 in 1973.⁵ This is partially explained by the relatively high incidence of retired persons in Killdeer: 71 percent of the households with

⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 1.

incomes of less than \$8000 had heads who were retired. Table 12 shows income distribution among households in Killdeer and the United States.

TABLE 12
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
KILLDEER AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Income Category</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>	
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>United States^c</u>
Less than \$4,000	25.4	17.5
\$4,000 - \$5,999	10.4	10.4
\$6,000 - \$7,999	14.9	9.9
\$8,000 - \$9,999	7.5	9.7
\$10,000 - \$11,999	10.4	9.7
\$12,000 - \$14,999 ^a	9.0	12.9
\$15,000 - \$24,999	18.0	22.1
\$25,000 and over ^a	4.5	7.8
TOTAL ^b	100.0	100.0

^aIncome data for the Household Survey were collected for \$2,000 intervals. These categories do not match published U.S. Census income categories exactly. The \$12,000-\$14,999 category is a census category which corresponds to the \$12,000-\$13,999 category in the Household Survey. The \$25,000 and over category is a census category which corresponds to nine household survey categories including incomes of \$24,999 and over.

^bTotals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

^cSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

Respondents in Killdeer were asked questions about their household expenditures, how much they spent on various goods and services, and how much of their spending was done locally. The ratio of total household expenditures and savings to gross household income was .73 in Killdeer.

The income unaccounted for by expenditures and savings is composed of personal income taxes, social security taxes, other payroll deductions not included in expenditures, and any underestimation of expenditures by the respondent. The ratio of local to total expenditures (exclusive of savings) was .56 in Killdeer. In other words, over half of Killdeer residents' household expenditures were made locally. The relatively high percentage spent nonlocally is not too surprising, since very small communities rarely provide a great deal of choice for most goods and services. Residents of these communities frequently make purchases, especially major ones, in larger towns where more choice is available. It is assumed that Killdeer residents spend a significant portion of their disposable income in Dickinson, 32 miles away. Table 13 shows average household expenditures by category.

TABLE 13
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY
KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA

<u>Expenditure Category</u>	<u>Average Monthly Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Local Monthly Expenditures</u>
Housing	\$ 32.80	\$ 32.80
Utilities	58.50	--- ^b
Automobile payments and service	57.89	50.81
Insurance and medical	60.28	14.67
Groceries	109.30	98.63
Amusement, travel, and other	82.72	31.87
TOTAL ^a	\$422.06	\$234.65

^aAdding the means for the individual expenditure categories together will not result in the totals shown. The totals shown are means calculated from ungrouped data, and are therefore more accurate than means derived by adding the individual means.

^bUtilities expenditures were assumed to be nonlocal.

IV. RESIDENTS' PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA

Respondents in Killdeer were asked about their plans for staying in the area. Responses to this question by Killdeer residents were most similar to those made by residents of Conrad, Montana, a post-impact community. They were also fairly similar to responses by long time residents in most of the currently affected communities. Respondents in St. George, Utah, the other pre-impact community, answered similarly to respondents in Killdeer, except that they indicated intent to settle down in the area somewhat less frequently. Table 14 compares responses to this question by Killdeer and St. George residents.

TABLE 14

PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA
KILLDEER AND ST. GEORGE RESIDENTS

<u>Plans</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>	
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>St. George</u>
Settle down here	77.6	67.0
Leave immediately	---	2.2
Stay as long as work is available	16.4	20.9
Uncertain	4.5	5.5
Leave at retirement	1.5	4.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Answers to the question about plans for staying in the area did not differ significantly among residents of the post- and pre-impact communities and long time residents of the currently affected communities. It appears then, that original residents of these communities, while some of them may have been unhappy about the presence of construction projects, were not so unhappy as to break their community ties and leave. By far the majority of these residents indicated that they planned to settle down in the area.

V. COMMUNITY INTEGRATION

All respondents to the Household Survey were asked where they met their best friends in the area. Respondents were asked to rank sources of social contact in terms of their importance. In Killdeer, as in St. George, Utah, respondents most frequently ranked church most important (24.2 percent of respondents). Respondents ranked work as most important next most frequently (22.7 percent of respondents).

When the top three sources of social contact for Killdeer residents are combined, a different pattern emerges. Respondents relied most heavily on church and neighborhood for social contact, with clubs and school being the next most important sources of social contact. Work fell to the sixth most important source of friends when the data were combined in this manner. Table 15 shows level of reliance on various sources of social contact by Killdeer and St. George residents.

TABLE 15

SOURCES OF SOCIAL CONTACT
KILLDEER AND ST. GEORGE RESIDENTS^a

<u>Source of Social Contact</u>	<u>Percentage of Residents</u>	
	<u>Killdeer</u>	<u>St. George</u>
Work	19.7	34.7
Church	53.0	68.0
Bars	9.1	1.3
Clubs and Community Activities	39.4	21.3
Recreation	19.7	14.7
Relatives	33.3	17.3
Neighborhood	53.0	53.3
School	36.4	24.0
Other	12.1	12.0

^a Respondents were asked to list the three most important sources of social contacts, so percentages add to more than 100.0.

Responses to this question by Killdeer respondents resembled responses by long time residents in Center, N.D. more closely than responses in any other study community. Center did not resemble Killdeer in terms of its status with respect to construction projects (i.e., Center was not a pre-impact community), but it was the only other study community of comparable size--Center and Killdeer both had populations of less than 1000 persons. Also, both communities were in North Dakota.

From these data, it appears that either or both of these two variables (community size and location) have much to do with sources of social contact. In further support of this, responses to this question by Killdeer residents also resembled, to an extent, responses by long time residents in Conrad, Langdon, and Forsyth, although not as closely as for Center. These three communities are all small (ranging in size from 2700 people to 4000) and are in the northernmost states of the region (Montana and North Dakota). Answers to this question by St. George residents and by long time residents in Green River, Rock Springs, and Colstrip differed significantly from those in the smaller communities, one major difference being that respondents in the larger communities and in Colstrip relied more heavily on work for social contact than did residents of the smaller communities. It appears, then, that socializing patterns for long time residents varied more according to size or location of community than according to the community's status as post-impact, pre-impact, or currently affected.

VI. SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES

Respondents to the Household Survey were asked to indicate the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction they felt with community facilities, including law enforcement, fire protection, utilities, garbage collection, streets and roads, medical services, entertainment, shopping facilities, schools, and housing. The data on respondents' satisfaction with services can be compared with data collected on capital facilities (in the Appendix) in order to determine how respondents' perceptions of the adequacy of services accord with an objective evaluation of services and facilities. This provides a measure of the respondents' satisfaction with living in the community.

In Killdeer, respondents were generally satisfied with community services. There was no service for which a majority of respondents indicated dissatisfaction. The only categories of service for which less than a majority indicated satisfaction were entertainment opportunities

and housing quality and availability. A town of less than 700 rarely provides many opportunities for entertainment, and the nearest town of any size, Dickinson, is 32 miles from Killdeer. The housing vacancy rate was low, with only 6 percent of the units being vacant, and some of these were mobile homes. According to the capital facilities data, most services were adequate for the present population although there were inadequacies in police protection and medical facilities.

When satisfaction with services in Killdeer was compared with satisfaction with services in other communities, the level of satisfaction in Killdeer was found to be generally higher than it was for long time residents and newcomers in all currently affected communities, and it was generally the same as for residents of the post-impact communities.

Table 16 shows the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with community services indicated by Killdeer residents.

Responses to the questions on satisfaction with services were analyzed according to household income, occupation of household head, and education of head. No significant differences in responses were observed according to the income and occupation variables, but differences according to the education of the household head did exist. The higher the head's formal educational attainments, the more likely he/she was to be dissatisfied with services. Respondents in households where the head had at least a college degree gave "very satisfied" or "satisfied" answers 71.1 percent of the time, and gave "dissatisfied", "very dissatisfied", or "no service" responses 28.9 percent of the time. In households where the head had less than a college degree, respondents indicated satisfaction 84.4 percent of the time and dissatisfaction 15.6 percent of the time.⁶

⁶"Uncertain" responses were not included for these analyses. The intention was to compare satisfaction and dissatisfaction among respondents according to education and income characteristics to determine if these characteristics could have a bearing on their answers.

TABLE 16
 SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY FACILITIES
 KILLDEER RESIDENTS^a

<u>Service</u>		<u>Percentage of Killdeer Residents</u>
Law Enforcement:	Satisfied	58.2
	Dissatisfied	26.9
	(or No Service) ^b	
Fire Protection:	Satisfied	100.0
	Dissatisfied	—
	(or No Service)	
Water:	Satisfied	97.0
	Dissatisfied	1.5
	(or No Service)	
Sewer:	Satisfied	92.5
	Dissatisfied	3.0
	(or No Service)	
Garbage Collection:	Satisfied	94.0
	Dissatisfied	1.5
	(or No Service)	
Streets and Roads:	Satisfied	85.1
	Dissatisfied	9.0
	(or No Service)	
Medical Services:	Satisfied	61.2
	Dissatisfied	22.4
	(or No Service)	
Entertainment:	Satisfied	49.3
	Dissatisfied	32.9
	(or No Service)	
Shopping:	Satisfied	71.6
	Dissatisfied	14.9
	(or No Service)	
Schools:	Satisfied	86.6
	Dissatisfied	3.0
	(or No Service)	
Housing Availability:	Satisfied	32.8
	Dissatisfied	41.8
	(or No Service)	
Housing Quality:	Satisfied	47.8
	Dissatisfied	25.4
	(or No Service)	

^aTotals of "satisfied" and dissatisfied" categories will not usually add to 100.0 percent because some respondents answered "uncertain," and those percentages are not included in this table.

^bThe category "No Service" was included with "Dissatisfied" because frequently the respondent indicated there was no service for a category when in fact that service was provided. It was felt that this was a measure of dissatisfaction in those cases because the service would have to be fairly poor for the respondent not to know it was being provided.

VII. HOUSING PREFERENCES

The great majority (84.8 percent) of Killdeer residents owned or were buying their homes. The other 15 percent were renters. Almost all of the respondents to the household survey lived in single family homes. Table 17 shows the distribution of respondent households by housing type.

TABLE 17TYPE OF DWELLING LIVED IN
KILLDEER RESIDENTS

<u>Dwelling Type</u>	<u>Percentage of Households</u>
Single Family: 2 bedrooms	41.8
3 bedrooms	29.9
4 bedrooms	14.9
5 bedrooms	1.5
other	10.4
Mobile Home	1.5
TOTAL	100.0

Most respondents (83.6 percent) were satisfied with their present dwellings. Most of the dissatisfied respondents (63.6 percent) lived in single family dwellings, and when asked what type of housing they preferred, they mentioned larger or different types of single family houses. When dissatisfied respondents were asked why they were not living in the preferred type of housing, they most frequently said that the type they preferred was unavailable (36.4 percent of dissatisfied respondents), or that it was too expensive (36.4 percent).

VIII. EXPECTATIONS OF RESIDENTS ABOUT
THE EFFECTS OF PROJECTS

Respondents in the pre-impact communities were asked whether they expected their communities to change with the coming of the projects proposed for their areas, and if so, in what ways. In Killdeer, nearly all respondents

(94 percent) expected the community to change. When asked in what ways they expected the community to change, respondents gave a wide variety of answers. Those answers for which a positive or negative value could not be readily assigned were given a neutral classification. Eighty-two percent of the respondents to this question gave negative responses, most of which had to do with expected inadequacies in community facilities and housing supply. The most frequently given negative response was "crowded schools" mentioned by 21.6 percent of the respondents. Fifty percent of the respondents gave positive answers to this question, most of them dealing with expected increases in the adequacy of community facilities and housing supply. The most frequently given positive response was "increased housing supply", given by 20 percent of the respondents. Another 40 percent of the respondents gave neutral answers to this question.⁷ Most of these responses dealt with increased population and growth. The most frequently given neutral response was "increase in population" (31.6 percent of respondents). No significant differences in types of responses were observed for various age and income groups.

Residents of pre-impact communities were asked whether they felt the effects of the expected projects would be good or bad for the community. In Killdeer, 41.8 percent of the respondents felt that the effects would be good, 50.7 percent felt the effects would be bad, and 7.5 percent had no opinion. These responses were analyzed according to age and education of household head and according to household income, and no significant differences were noted. Respondents were asked their reasons for thinking the projects' effects would be good or bad. Of those who felt the effects would be good, 39 percent gave improved community services as the reason, 21 percent mentioned financial benefits, and another 21 percent mentioned increased job opportunities. Of those respondents who felt the effects of the proposed projects would be bad, 21 percent mentioned environmental problems, and 21 percent felt that their life style would be lost.

The responses to these questions by Killdeer residents were markedly different from the responses given by residents of St. George. A majority of St. George respondents answered positively to questions about expected effects of the project. Most seemed to think

⁷ Respondents were encouraged to mention more than one expectation of change, so percentages add to more than 100.0 percent.

that the town will benefit from the project, while most Killdeer residents felt the proposed gasification plant construction will be bad for the town. This is easily understood because Killdeer is so small, and very small communities are usually ill prepared to deal with growth of such magnitude that their populations would be multiplied many times over. Very small communities rarely have the financial and professional resources necessary to maintain orderly community growth in the face of immense industrial development. Killdeer is no exception to this (see sections on education and income of the populations).

APPENDIX

A. CAPITAL FACILITIES: KILLDEER, NORTH DAKOTA

Water

The water system of Killdeer serves a population of approximately 650 people. The peak daily usage is estimated at 240,000 gallons per day. The water source is a well drilled in 1964. Water is pumped from the well with a flow of 300 gallons per minute or 360,000 gallons per day (403.2 acre feet per year) and stored in two elevated tanks which have a combined capacity of 239,000 gallons. The only water treatment is chlorination at the well head as the water is fed into the system. Further treatment is unnecessary as the water quality is rated excellent except for rather high iron and manganese levels. Water quality meets U.S. public health standards. The distribution system is in fair condition, having been replaced and repaired as necessary. The maximum capacity of the distribution system is not known. The maximum sustained supply from the system is 360,000 gallons per day. City officials consider the present system to be operating at capacity. There are no current plans for expansion of the water system.

Sanitary Sewer

The Killdeer sanitary sewer serves a population of 650, meeting state treatment standards. The treatment plant has a designed capacity of 86,000 gallons per day. Current estimates place use at between 50 and 75 percent of capacity. The system consists of three cells with a lift station. The collection system is in only fair condition, with repairs being made as required. There are no current plans for expansion of the system.

Solid Waste Disposal

The sanitary landfill site for Killdeer serves a population of approximately 700. The capacity of the disposal site is not known but a 1972 report estimated the remaining capacity at 4 years. There are no firm plans for a new site, although one will soon be required. A single "packer" truck is used for collection. The waste is dumped in trenches which are periodically filled over. It is not known if the landfill operation conforms to state standards.

Police Department

Killdeer was in the process of attempting to hire a new policeman/police chief at the time of the survey. There was difficulty encountered in locating a satisfactory candidate for the available salary. One patrol car is owned by the city. Previously, city police have used the facilities of the Sheriff's office in Manning, the county seat of Dunn County. The County Sheriff is currently patrolling Killdeer and resides there. The Sheriff's office has one deputy and two privately owned patrol cars. The Sheriff's office has 900 square feet of office space with attached living quarters for the deputy and, in addition, three jail cells on the first floor of the County Hall.

Fire Department

Killdeer is part of a consolidated fire district which encompasses an area with a population of 1000 people. The volunteer fire department consists of 33 firemen, 25 of whom are stationed in Killdeer. Eight are located in Dunn Center. Killdeer has a Class 8 fire rating, about average for its size. Fire equipment in Killdeer includes three operating trucks with a total pumping capacity of 1400 gallons per minute. The three year old Killdeer fire station has an area of 3000 square feet. The station's space is shared with the ambulance service. There are no current plans for expansion, although radio equipment has been ordered. There is a need for additional space for equipment in the fire hall.

Schools

The school system which serves Killdeer had a student body in 1974-75 of 488, drawn from a population of approximately 2000. The combined school facilities are located on a single site. Although the condition of the buildings is generally good, some portions are old and in poor condition. A new gym, music room, and two classrooms are under construction. In 1974-75, the elementary school serving grades 1-6 had acceptable student/teacher and student/classroom ratios of 21. The junior high and high school had a student/teacher ratio of 19 and student/classroom ratios of 25 and 22 respectively. There are currently no plans for expansion.

Medical Facilities

There is neither a hospital nor a medical doctor in Killdeer. The nearest hospital is located in Dickinson, 32 miles to the south. Medical personnel serving the Killdeer community includes a few nurses and one dentist. The ambulance service is operated by the American Legion and has two ambulances. Current standards indicate one doctor per 1000 population, and Killdeer, with fewer than 1000 people, is in the unfortunate situation of many other small rural towns which are unable to attract and maintain medical personnel. It must be assumed that medical care in Killdeer is less than it should be.

Streets and Roads :

Most streets and roads in Killdeer are paved and are generally in good condition.

B. SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

_____ community _____

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1. How long have you lived in (or near) this community? _____ 1-1 _____
1-2 _____
2. Family present _____ or absent _____? (Observe when possible.) 1-3 _____
1-4 _____
3. Complete items A-E for all household members. Circle the household member number of the respondent. 1-5 _____
1-6 _____
1-7 _____
1-8 _____
1-9 _____
1-10 _____
1-11,12 _____
1-13 _____
1-14 _____
1-15 _____
1-16 _____
1-17,18 _____
1-19 _____
1-20 _____
1-21 _____
1-22 _____
1-23,24 _____
1-25 _____
1-26 _____
1-27 _____
1-28 _____
1-29,30 _____
1-31 _____
1-32 _____
1-33 _____
1-34 _____
1-35,36 _____
1-37 _____
1-38 _____
1-39 _____
1-40 _____
1-41,42 _____
1-43 _____
1-44 _____
1-45 _____
1-46 _____
1-47,48 _____
1-49 _____
1-50 _____
1-51 _____
1-52 _____
1-53,54 _____
1-55 _____
1-56 _____

Household Members

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Relationship								
Head of household								
Spouse								
Son or daughter of head								
Other relative of head								
Roomer, Boarder, Lodger								
Other unrelated to head								
B. Sex: Male								
Female								
C. Age: (actual age)								
D. Years of School Completed:								
less than H.S. Grad								
H.S. Grad								
College (no degree)								
College Graduate								
Some Grad. School								
Advanced degree								
Vo-tech School								
E. Marital Status:								
Now married								
Widowed or divorced								
Never married								

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4. What is the principal occupation of the household head?

_____ (examples: teacher, carpenter, clerk)

1-57 _____

In what kind of business or industry is his/her job? (probe)

1-58 _____

_____ (examples: school, power plant, supermarket; if energy-related, name of project)

1-59 _____

1-60 _____

5. How long has the household head worked at this job? _____

1-61 _____

a. What was the household head's previous occupation?

1-62 _____

b. In what business or industry?

1-63 _____

c. Why did he/she change jobs?

1-64 _____

1-65 _____

1-66 _____

1-67 _____

6. Do any other household members have jobs outside the home? yes _____ no _____

1-68 _____

If yes, complete the following grid:

(Do not code.)

1-69,70 _____

1-71,72 _____

1-73 _____

1-74,75 _____

2-1,2 _____

2-3,4 _____

2-5 _____

2-6,7 _____

2-8,9 _____

2-10 _____

2-11,12 _____

2-13,14 _____

2-15,16 _____

2-17 _____

2-18,19 _____

2-20,21 _____

2-22 _____

2-23,24 _____

2-25,26 _____

2-27,28 _____

#2

Household Members

#3

#4

relationship to head: _____

occupation: _____

industry: _____

how long at present job: _____

previous occupation: _____

previous industry: _____

Why the job change? _____

7. a. Do you drive to work? yes _____ no _____ (Do not code.)

2-29 _____

b. If yes, how far do you drive? (one way) _____ miles.

2-30 _____

How long does it take? (one way) _____.

2-31 _____

c. If no, how do you get to work? _____.

2-32 _____

How far is it to work? (one way) _____ miles.

2-33 _____

How long does it take? (one way) _____.

8. How do the other members of your household who have jobs get to work? 2-34 _____
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| #2 | #3 | #4 | |
| _____ method | _____ method | _____ method | 2-35 _____ |
| _____ miles (one way) | _____ miles (one way) | _____ miles (one way) | 2-36 _____ |
| _____ time | _____ time | _____ time | 2-37 _____ |
9. Are most of your best friends here: 2-38 _____
- | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------|
| _____ people who have lived here longer than you have? | | | 2-39 _____ |
| _____ people who moved here at about the same time you did? | | | 2-40 _____ |
| _____ people who are newer to the area than you are? | | | 2-41 _____ |
10. Where did you meet most of your friends, or people with whom you socialize most frequently, in this area? (Rank top 3) 2-42 _____
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|
| _____ at work | _____ at clubs or community activities | _____ in your neighborhood | 2-43 _____ |
| _____ at church | _____ at recreation activities | _____ at school | 2-44 _____ |
| _____ at local bars | _____ through relatives | _____ other | 2-45 _____ |
11. Do you own _____ or rent _____ your home? 2-46 _____
12. How many bedrooms are there in this house? _____ bedrooms 2-47 _____
13. Is your present type of housing the most satisfactory one for you, or would you prefer to live in another type? 2-48 _____
- Present type satisfactory _____
different type preferable _____
14. If you would prefer to live in another type of housing, what type would you most prefer? (probe) 2-49 _____
- _____
15. Why aren't you living in the type of housing you most prefer?(probe) 2-50 _____
- _____
- _____
16. How long do you expect your present job to last? _____ 2-51 _____
17. What are your plans for staying in this area? Do you plan to: 2-52 _____
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| _____ settle down here | _____ stay as long as | _____ other (specify) | |
| _____ leave immediately | _____ work is available | _____ | |
| | _____ uncertain | _____ | |

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18. How satisfied are you with each of the following services in your area?

	<u>very sat- isfied</u>	<u>satis- fied</u>	<u>uncer- tain</u>	<u>dissat- isfied</u>	<u>very dis- satisfied</u>	<u>no service</u>	
a. law enforcement	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-55 _____
b. fire protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-56 _____
c. water supply	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-57 _____
d. sewer service	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-58 _____
e. garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-59 _____
f. streets and roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-60 _____
g. medical services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-61 _____
h. outdoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-62 _____
i. indoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-63 _____
j. amusements(restaurants, movies, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-64 _____
k. shopping facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-65 _____
l. town government	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-66 _____
m. civic and service clubs	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-67 _____
n. schools	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-68 _____
o. mental health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-69 _____
p. availability of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-70 _____
q. quality of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-71 _____

19. Are there other services I haven't mentioned which are particularly satis-
factory or unsatisfactory? Yes _____ No _____

Satisfactory Unsatisfactory

If yes, which services? _____

2-72 _____
2-73 _____
2-74 _____
2-75 _____

20. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your household expenditures. I realize that this information is personal, but please remember that all of the information you give me will be kept entirely confidential.

	<u>Average Amount Per Month</u>	or	<u>Amount Per Year</u>	<u>% Local</u>	<u>% Non- local</u>	
Housing(rent or mortgage payment)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-1,2,3 _____ 3-4 _____
Telephone	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-5,6,7 _____ 3-8 _____
Electricity	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-9,10 _____ 3-11 _____
Natural Gas	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-12,13 _____ 3-14 _____
Fuel Oil	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-15,16 _____ 3-17 _____

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No. of cars owned: _____ (Do not code)	Average Amount Per Month	or	Amount Per Year	% Local	% non- local	
Automobile (payments)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-18,19,20 3-21
Gasoline & Car Repairs	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-22,23,24 3-25
Medical Expenses and health insurance payments (excl. those automatically deducted from paycheck)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-26,27,28 3-29
Life insurance payments (excl. those automatically deducted from paycheck)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-30,31 3-32
Auto Insurance	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-33,34 3-35
Groceries	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-36,37,38 3-39
Restaurants, Bars, Amusements	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-40,41,42 3-43
Travel (vacations, etc.)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-44,45,46 3-47
Other (clothing, gifts, etc.)	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-48,49,50 3-51
Savings	_____		_____	_____	_____	3-52,53,54 3-55
21. How much money is automatically deducted from your paycheck for health insurance? \$ _____						3-56 3-57
22. What is your take-home pay? \$ _____ per week, bi-monthly, per month (circle one)						3-58 3-59

LONGTIME RESIDENTS (C)

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Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the energy-related construction proposed for this area.

1. Do you expect your community/area to change when the project begins to be built?
 yes _____ no _____
 If yes, in what way(s)?

3-60 _____
 4-15 _____
 4-16 _____
 4-17 _____
 4-18 _____
 4-19 _____

2. Do you think the net effect of the project construction will be good for the community, or bad for it?
 good _____ bad _____

Why?

4-20 _____
 4-21 _____
 4-22 _____
 4-23 _____

3. In which of these ranges would your yearly family income (before taxes) fall into? (use card)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. _____ less than \$2000 | H. _____ \$14000-\$15999 | O. _____ \$28000-\$29999 |
| B. _____ \$2000-\$3999 | I. _____ \$16000-\$17999 | P. _____ \$30000-\$31999 |
| C. _____ \$4000-\$5999 | J. _____ \$18000-\$19999 | Q. _____ \$32000-\$33999 |
| D. _____ \$6000-\$7999 | K. _____ \$20000-\$21999 | R. _____ \$34000-\$35999 |
| E. _____ \$8000-\$9999 | L. _____ \$22000-\$23999 | S. _____ \$36000-\$37999 |
| F. _____ \$10000-\$11999 | M. _____ \$24000-\$25999 | T. _____ \$38000-\$39999 |
| G. _____ \$12000-\$13999 | N. _____ \$26000-\$27999 | U. _____ \$40000 or more |

4-24 _____
 4-25 _____

(DO NOT ASK A - C. OBSERVE.)

A. Address _____

B. Anglo _____ Hispano _____ Nat. American Indian _____ Negro _____ Oriental _____
 1 2 3 4 5

4-26 _____

C. Type of Dwelling:

SF - 2 bedrooms _____	duplex, townhouse, _____
SF - 3 bedrooms _____	condominium _____
SF - 4 bedrooms _____	apartment _____
SF - 5 bedrooms _____	mobile home _____
Other SF _____	other _____

4-27 _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

